RATES OF ADVERTISING

(TEM LINES OR LESS TO CONSTITUTE A SQUAFE.) se Square 1 day \$1 00-each additional insertion \$ 50 week, 3 00—each additional square 1 50 1 month 6 00 11 12 00

RESEWANCE AT PLEASURE. One square, one year, \$30—cach additional square \$10 fortien hotice must be given to take out and sv p advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

So contract of yearly advertisements will be disconstruct without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates. Advertisors exceeding the space con-

racted for will be charged for the excess, "4" B. B. CONNOR & BRO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 5 COLLEGE STREET.

New Stock just received and for sale low to close out Consignments,

200 Bbls. Salt, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

100 boxes SALT, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 50 Coils ROPE, for sale by CONNOR & BRO

40 bbls. Coal OlL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO 10 haif bbls. Coal OIL, for sale by CONNOR & BEO.

150 dozen BROOMS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO

50 boxes EOAP, for sale by CONNOR & BRO 50 boxes STARCH, for sale by CONNOR & BRO

12 chesta TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO 12 half chesta TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO

12 and TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

10 boxes Yeast POWDERS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO 20 canks SODA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO!

100 gross MATCHES, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

25 boxon Star CANDLES, for sale by CONNOR & JRIO 25 boxes COFFEE, for sale by CONNOR & CO.

14 bbs, VINEGAR, f r sale by CONNOR & BRO.

10 kits SALMON, f r sale by CONNOR & BRO-24 kits MACKEREL, for sale by CONNOR & BEO.

5 kits HERRING, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 2 kits SHAD, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

19 ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

bbls. MACKEREL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. bbb. CIDER, for sale by

CONNOR & BRO. 16 boxes dried HERING, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

16 boxes bried Scaled, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. SO kegs NAILS, for sale by

CONNOR & BRO. 50 bbls Crushed Sugar, for sale by GONNOR & BRO.

125 bags MEAL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 500 bbls PLOUR, for male by CONNOR & BRO.

20 casks HAMS, for sale by conno & BRO.

20 canks SIDES, for eale by CONNOR & BRO. 200 bbbs, time POTATOES, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

20 boxes fresh Garden SEED, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. S bbls Outon SETS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

borts of Goods, which we will close out low, at our old stand, No. 5 College street.

ap.8

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.

THAT GREAT REMEDY. THE KING OF PAIN.

Ingernal and External Medicine, W Assure Headache and Farache in three minutes Toothache in one minute, Norraign la live minutes, Sprains in twenty minutes, Soro Throat in 10 minutes, Colie and Cramp in 5 minutes, Rheumatism in que hour, Pain in the Back or Side in 10 minutes, Bad Coughs or colds in 16 minutes. Cares deafues, Ashima, Pites, Bronchitis Affortions, Dyspepsia, Payer and Ague, &c., &c.

Keep it in your families. Sickness cames when least achieved. exterior.

P. H.—May be had at the Watson House.

march 30-1m

HOUSES FOR RENT.

APPLY TO JOHN C. FEHR. THIS BOOK BINDERY No. 19 Deaderick St.

TR RENT -- A dwelling house on corner of Fegg HOR RENT-A dwelling house on corner of Allison

FOR RENT.—Three rooms in house No. 10, on Pead or lot street, ap states. JOHN C. FEHR. sprill3-1w*

THINESSEE MONEY TAKEN AT PAR! TREAT BARGAINS in Cigurs, Tobacco, Pipes, and

Taxory thing in that line, will be sold shoap for the Having received a large lot of Gigara and T of all grades, I guarantee to ach as cheap in through the chiral and Merchants will do well to give call neutro purchasing allegations.

PHILLIP E. ADLER. No. 25 Curlege Street. Sewanes House Building.

Robbery of the School Fund.

Mashville Union.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1862.

What has become of the magnificent and generous School Fund provided by this State for the education of her children? A fund of some \$200,000 was donated and made inviolable by the Constitution, which reads as follows in Article XI, section 10, latter clause, as

"And the fund called the Common School Fund, and all the lands and proceeds thereof, dividends, stocks and other property of every description whatever, heretofore appropriated by the General Assembly of this State for the use of Cemmon Schools, and all such as shall hereafter be appropriated shall remain a perpetual fund, the principal of which shall never be diminished by Legislative appropriation, and the interest shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of Common Schools throughout the State, and for the equal benefit of all the people thereof; and no law shall be made authorizing said fund, or any part thereof, to be diverted to any other use than the support and encouragement of common schools."

Did King HARRIS and his Legislature plunder this noble treasure which the wise benevolence of the Commonwealth had provided for training up the poor children, and fitting them for useful and step. honorable lives? To plunder such a fund is to rob charity herself.

The insidious and sly remark in the following paragraph from the Gazette of January 23, 1862, about the "deceased being a Union man," will strike the reader as having a strange meaning in the connection where it is employed:

tion occurred yesterday in Neoley's to strengthen myself by new troups from Bend in this county, between Dr. Banks and a man named Kascoe or Bashaw, in which the latter was shot with a doubled barrelled shot gun, and instantly killed. The deceased was regarded as a Union man, and it is supposed that the quarrel grew out of political differences. According to the information we have upon the subject it was clearly a case of justifiable homicide.

Does that mean that if a man was one of those whom the Gazette stigmatizes as " white-livered scoundrels," "detestable traitors," a man to be "marked" by Vigilance Committees and Knights of the Golden Circle, putting him out of the way with a "short shrift and a long rope" was not much after all? But we have clearly proven what a blessed time the Union men enjoyed here under t'e reign of rebelism.

THE REBEL GUNBOATS ON THE MISsissipel.—A correspondent writing from Commodore Foote's flotilla says that in addition to the six new gunboats mentioned in a late letter, there are three others at Memphis, two of them formerly coasting vessels. They have four or five guns each, and are partially clad with iron, but would offer little resistance to the Union flotilla. The rebels have a floating battery also, covered with iron a quarter of an inch thick, with slanting sides, and mounting six large guns. This implement of war is not formidable, and could easily be sunk. The Manassas ram is usually regarded as a failure in the South. It has but one gun, a nineinch Dahlgeeen, and when fired it often draws blood from the eyes and ears of the crew by the concussion of the atmosphere, and has a number of times broken the engines. It draws nine feet of water, and is now lying unemployed at the New Orleans levee.

Jeff Davis says that the Union of the States can never and ought never to be restored. Old Hickory said: "The Union must be preserved." When old Hickory said a thing must be done, it was generally done. We will put his prophecy against that of the robel leader. ANDREW Johnson, A year ago this day as Andrew Johnson, a United States Sena

tor from Tennessee, which Statz was then professedir in the Union, was traveling brough Virginia, he was gro-say insulted at Lynchburg by the sympatrizers with acces-aion. To day these ruffless are qualling before the might of the Union armies while Andrew Johnson, respecting the majesty of that Garon, is acting as Governor of his native State and adding to restore it to its loyally - Louisville Journal of the 21st.

Albert Sidney Johnston to Jeff. Davis Battle on his Operations in Kentucky and Tennessee.

On Monday of last week the death of ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON being announced in the Rebel Congress, Mr. BARKSDALE of Miss., read a letter which had been handed him by JEFF. DAVIS, giving an explanation of Johnston's conduct of the war in Kentucky. We-quote from the letter:

DECATUR, ALA., March 18th, 1862 My Dear General: I received the despatches from Richmond. with your private letter by Captain Wickaffairs and the necessity of getting my com

mand across the Tennessee, prevented me sending you an earlier reply.

I anticipated all that you have told me as
to the censure which the fall of Fort Donelson drew upon me, and the attacks to which you might be subjected, but it was impossi-ble for me to gather the facts for a detailed report, or to spare time which was required to extricate the remainder of my troops, and

save the large accumulation of stores and provisions after that disheartening disaster. I transmitted the reports of Generals Floyd and Pillow without examining or analyzing the facts, and scarcely with time to read

When about to assume command of this lepartment, the Government charged me with the duty of deciding the question of occupying Bowling Green, Kentucky, which avolved not only military bet political con ideration. At the time of my arrival at Nuchville, the action of the Legislature or Kentucky had put an end to the latter by sanctioning the formation of companies menacing Tennessee, by assuming the cause of the Government at Washington, and by abandoning the neutrality it professed, and in consequence of their action the occupation of Bowling-Green became necessary as

About the middle of September General Buckner advanced with a small force of about 4 000 men, which was increased by the 13th of October to 12,000, and shough accessions of force were received, it continued at about the same strength until the end of November, measles and other diseases keeping down the effective force. The enamy's force was reported to the War Department at 50,000, and an advance was impossible.

Believing it to be of the greatest moment

to protract the campaigu, as the dearth of cotton might bring strength from abroad orces to the enemy, but made known my true strength to the department and the Govrnors of States. The aid given was small. At length, when General Beauregard came out in February, he expressed his surprise at the smallness of my force, and was imressed with the danger of my position. I dmitted what was so manifest, and laid be are him my views for the future, in which e entirely concurred, and sent me a menorandum of our conference, a copy of which I send you. I determined to fight or Nashville at Donelson, and have the best ort of my army to do it, retaining only 4,000 men to cover my tront, and giving 16,000 to defend Donelson.

The force at Donelson is stated in General Pillow's report at much less, and I do not loubt the correctness of his statement, for the force at Bowling Green, which I suppos ed to be 14,000 effective men, (the medical report showing only a little over 500 sick in hospitals), was diminished more than 5.000 by those who were unable to stand the fatigue of a march, and made by force on reaching Nashville less than 10,000 men. I enclose Medical Director's report.

Had I wholly uncovered my front to Deend Donelson, Buell would have known it. and marched directly on Nashville. was only ten small steamers in the Cumberland, in imperfect condition-only three of which were available at Nashville, while the transportation of the enemy was great.

The evacuation of Bowling Green was imperatively necessary, and was ordered before and executed while the battle was being fought at Donelson.

Jounston refers to the fall of Fort Donelson, and says on his retreat from Nashville:

Nushville was incapable of defence from its position, and from the forces advancing from Bowling Green and up the Cumberland. A rear guard was left under Gen. Floyd to secure the stores and provisions, but did not completely effect the object. The people disheartened. The discouragement was spreading, and I ordered the command to uurfreesboro', where I managed, by assembling Crittenden's division and the fugitives from Donelson, to collect an army able to offer battle. The weather was inclement, the floods excessive, and the bridges were washed away, but most of the stores and provisions were saved and conveyed to new

This having been accomplished, though with serious loss, in conformity with my original design, I marched Southward, and crossed the Tennessee at this point, so as to co operate or unite with General Beauregard for the defense of the valley of the Mississippi. The passage is almost completed, and the head of my column is already with General Bragg at Corinth, The movement was deemed too bazardous by the most experienord men of my staff, but the object warranted the risk. The difficulty of effecting a junction is not wholly overcome, but it approaches completion. Day after to morpw, unless the enemy intercepts me, I shall he with Brugg.

The letter concludes as follows The test of medit in my protession, with the people, is success. It is a mard rate Pout think it right. If I join this corps to the forces of General Beauregard, (I confess a hazardous experiment,) then those who are now declaiming against me will be without an argument. Your triend.

A.S. JOHNSTON

Pittsburg.

ANHOTER STIBBING ACCOUNT.

Official Reports from General Grant and Brig. General Sherman.

The special correspondent of the New York Tribue furnishes a very stirring account of the great battle at Pittsburg Landing, and although we have already published very full details, we subjoin several interesting extracts from It, with one or two from other sources:

BEGINNING OF THE BATTLE.

Sauday morning, early, a few stragglers in the woods away from our foremost position eaw rebel prowlers suspiciously thick among the trees, and closer than they had ever be-fore approached. General Preatiss, com-manding a division on the left wing, immediately sent out, to reconnoiter, two companies of the Twenty fifth Missouri cavalry. Hardly had these gone three hundred yards when they met a body of the enemy; an exchange of shots took place, and immediately, from every quarter, swarmed forth dense clumns of men.

The woods was thronged with them-one shout, caught up by thousands farther back, and they rushed toward our camp. The cavalry fled quickly, but the atarm had reached the troops. The long roll beat to arms—every tent poured forth its inmates, and while yet forming in line, there came one solitary report of a rifle, then a storm of musketry poured upon the ranks, and the enemy ide, dark mass of rillemen - pressed steadily forward. With the river for a base, our camps formed a balf circle, and on the left wing, General Prenties', position, the foe fell Scarcely formed in ranks, attacked by an act of self delense, at least in the first overwhelming numbers, the troops returned a volley that for a moment staggered the enemy's advance, and sent hundreds to the ground. Reinforcements poured from the woods. A solitary cannon in ambush sent a charge of canister among the little struggling body of Union troops, and with a crush like thander, heavy guns and musketry opened from every side.

During a period of four hours on the first day, the deadly strife continued, the enemy displaying a degree of obstinate courage they had never before shown, and fighting HOMICIDE.-We learn that an alterea- and discourage the North, and to gain time with a desperate determination that compelled our forces to recede gradually before them. The generalship on the part of the Confederates was consummate-far exceeding ours, and deserving, from a military point of view, of the highest admiration. most unexpected movements were made When we uttacked a certain point, we met with resistance from a new quarter; when we went to the right, we were attacked from the left; when we advanced to the centre, a deadly fire was opened on us from the right; and so we were constantly deceived by the skill and strategy of our foes.

Constant efforts were made to flank our regiments, and in many instances the rebels narrowly escaped success; so much so was this the case that we were again and again put upon the defensive, when the offensive was the need of the bour. By this time the enemy had occupied a large portion of the grounds on which we had been encamped when the action began, and we were still falling back before the Confederates, who seemed to be fighting with more and more determination, and who were doubtless cheered and encouraged by their early suc-

The Union centre gave unmistakable symptoms of giving way, for it was sorely pressed, and the fortunes of the day appear ed to be against us, when General Hurlbut's division was ordered to its support, and well and bravely was it supported.

. A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE.

Hotter and hotter grow the contest; fiercer and flercer the struggle. Each man fought as if success or defeat depended on his own right arm; and charge after charge was made upon the rebels to regain the ground we had lost. They stood firm as a rock, and though our arrillery often swept down their ranks, and left fearful gaps in their columns, they manifested no trepidation, nor did they waver for a moment. The living supplied the place of the dead. The musket that had fation from a lifeless hand was selzed at once, and the horrid strife swept on as before. The force of the enemy appeared inwere terrified, and some of the troops were creasing, and where the greatest havon was made, there the strongest opposition was shown. Hand-to-hand contests were innumerable. Every struggle was for life Quarter was asked on neither side, and the ground drank up the blood of hundreds of brave fellows every hour.

> INTENSITY OF THE EXCITEMENT. The balance of victory ever varied. It now inclined to this side, and now to that. Here the Unionists gained an advantage; there the Confederates. Advance was followed by retreat; success by repulse. At this point we drove the enemy back, but were driven back in return. Success was always shifting, but never settled. Hope and tear, joy and sorrow, seized the soul by turns, and every bour held a month of emotious. All consciousness of time ceased; all thought of the future, all recollection of the past. Everything was absorbed in the sauguinary present, and external nature assumed the nue of blood. Men glared at each other as at wild bysate; and, when a shell burst with fatal effect among a crowd of the advancing foe, and arms, legs and heads were tern off, a grim smile of pleasure lighted up the smoke-hegrimmed faces of the transformed brings who witnessed the ontastrophe.

Soldiers were wounded and knew it not, so intense was their excitement, and often a mortal hurt was announced to the viction only by the constion of virgity. Mon with kulited brows and flushed chiests longitt madly over ridges, along ravices, and up | the point where Nelson had, and at this upon pilot bread,

sterp ascents, with blood and perspiration streaming down their faces. Men with shat tered fingers changed their muskets to the left hands, and still fired their pieces as best they could.

Everywhere was mad excitement, everywhere was horror. Commanders galloped wildly to the front of their regiments, and cheered them on, using their sabres on each and every foe, and urging their spirited steeds whenever the troops were falling back, careless of their own life, as if they had a million souls to spare.

RECELESSNESS OF LIFE.

No life was worth a farthing; for he who lifted his musket this moment fell the next a stiffened corpse. Yonder a fresh regiment rushed bravely forward, and ere they bad gone is enty yards, a charge of grape sent the foremost bleeding to the earth. Whole heaps of corpse lay upon the murmaring ground, and fixed eyes stared at the surrounding strife with the awful stare of

PANIC-STRICKEN REGIMENTS.

During Sanday afternoon eleven or twelve of the Union regiments, after fighting brave ly for two hours, were thrown into dispriler by a number of shells which burst above and around them, and at the same moment a rebol battery opened upon them at a distance of half a mile with terrible devastation They could not endore the murder ous fire. They turned and fled, and several of their officers endeavored in vain to rally them. They were utterly papis-arricken at first, and they would have run if the infernal pit had opened before their burrying feet. No appeal, no censure affected them Many threw away their arms, and sped as a country school-boy who thinks he has seen a ghost in the village church yard.

A number of flying soldiers recovered their alarm and their pride, and returned to their posts, fighting more bravely than be fore to wipe out the stain; but the greater part ran beyond the reach of the human olce, even crossing the river and going to

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BUELL, As the sun was sinking toward the West, General Buell's column, so anxiously expected, appeared on the opposite side of the river, and the enemy redoubled their efforts to insure our defeat, knowing that on the morrow our numbers would nearly equal their own, and that they must put the last remnant of strength into the contest. They did so. They summoned a large portion of the reserve, and fell with unexampled tury upon our ranks, shouting like medmen, and striving in every possible way to extend the panic with which the unfortunate twelveregiments had been selzed. Every one of their cannon seemed at play, every mucket performing its natural office. of their generals were exhausted. They told their troops the condition of affairsthat this was the golden opportunity, that il depended upon winning a victory before

The rebels swept like an avalagehe upon the loyal troops, and the shock bud its effect. Our soldiers wavered, for they were nearly exhausted with the long, hard fight, and the enemy's fresh forces gave them the advan-Here was a crisis, and General Grant rode along the whole line, amid a storm of balls, and encouraged the men, and assured them, that if they held out until the maximorning Buell, with his thousands, would have crossed the river. His brief remarks added courage to many a faint heart, and strength tomany a tired arm, and our ranks lought with a desperate and invincible spirit. Still, they could hardly cope with the overpowering force of the rebels, until Col. Webster, chief of Gan. Grant's staff, planted several batteries and brought them to bear directly upon the enemy's right, and about the same time the gunboats Lexington and Taylor, so near were the contending armles to the bank, opened a heavy fire upon the advancing rebels.

he darkness should compel a suspension of

The foe endeavored heroically to endars this terrible double fire, but their columns had not the fortitude to stand and be mowed down by hundreds. Beauregard and John-ston attempted to hold them to their position and they exposed themselves most recklessly to prevent them from falling back; but to so purpose. Every discharge of the batteries every roar of death from the gunboats, senthe robal regiments reeling to the grave, and in less than half an hour, they moved back ward, leaving us in possession of all the ground we had occupied in the morning.

THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHTING.

During the night, Gen. Nelson's division of Buell's army reached the battle-fi ld, and early in the morning the engagement was renewed; Nelson occupying the left and Gen Wallace the right. Nelson and Wallace opened upon the enemy with a heavy fire and caused them to fall back. For severa hours the victory seemed to be ours; but about 10% the rebels, who must have been reinforced, made a series of gallant charges and caused our troops to retire for a quarte of a mile, pouring most fearful voileys musketry into our ranks. Again the pros pect looked dark, and thousands of hearts telt alarmed, not for themselves, but for th fortunes of the great battle on which so much

No ped can describe the scene-the deliberate advance-the close holding of th ground-the contesting of every inch-the fearful slaughter—the brave determination the surging of the dense masses of monthe shouts, cheers, grouns, the plunging of wounded and frightened borses-the staking down of whole ranks of men at a voiley How madly it raged! Through the fore noon ebbbed and flowed the tide of victors The success of the previous day had flushed the enemy with hope. To be thwested now - to see victory slip through his nogers at last, was not to be thought of. Again and again the rebels dashed up to our lines Again and again they were driven look, fol owed by our forces, who were driven in return. There were heres of ground lough over and over again, where the dead and wounded were trodden beneath the contend-

ing hosts. General Buell had crossed the river below

juncture came up with fresh troops and flanked the enemy; and captured a number of pieces of their artillery. The rebels here made a terrible charge to recover their loss, but they were unsuce saful. They wavered and were driven back-rallied, and made a final attempt, but were repulsed, Buell's forces meeting and engaging them in a splendid manner.

DEPET OF THE CONTEDERATES.

Our army saw their advantage, an I followed it up in magnificent style; and from that bour the rebels seemed to have lost faith in themselves. They could not be rallied, though their commanders balloged themsolves hoarse. They could not keep their graund, and they slowly retired, with their face still to the Unionists, and fighting, though some what languidly. Their hope and energy appeared to diminish steadily, and they soon gave evidence of demoralization, and before eix o'clock retreated.

A DEAR VICTORY.

Our victory was dearly purchased, and It is most fortunate that we were not defeated, as several mistakes were made that night which would have produced such a result, but for a bappy combination of cfroumstances. Our success seems to have been decided ; but whether or not the enemy will be enabled to give us battle again in a few weeks is a matter of conjecture. Beauregard will make a herculean effort to retrieve his fortones, as will the other secession leaders; but it is very doubtful if the privates, who are declared to be greatly demoralized, can e rallied to a standard in which they have est faith on account of their frequent de-

CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

The rebels have taken an immense number of prisoners—bot less than 4 000, I am informed—Gen. Premiss among the number. Two fall regiments were captured by the flanking movement, and so cut off from the main army. The enemy harried off their prisoners rapidly, giving us no opportunity to recover them. The Confederates, who fell into our hands will probably number 800 or

Interesting questions of inquiry in the science of "Medical Topography," will grow out of the experiences of the war, and will challenge the attention and study of the Galens of the land. The ratio of constant siekness in the regiments varies widely among the troops from the different States. The average number steadily on the sick list for every thousand men is nearly as follows:

No. of Contract of			EN.
N. York, (per t)	housand	strong,)	55
Pennsylvania,			57
Massachusetts,	11.		52
Connecticut,	6.6		49
Vermont,	- 44		188
Maine,	- 41		124
New Jersey,	- 16		36
Wisconsin,	-12		76
Indiana,	1 10		42
Michigan,	15		76
Illinois,	- 44		156
Ohio,	- 11		192

Senator Henderson, of Missouri, lately said that in his opinion the number of slaves in Missouri had been reduced from a hundred and fifteen thousand to fifty thousand since the war began. The Frederick Examiner, of Maryland, says that slaves have recently been sold in that State for about one-sixth of the price they would have commanded before the outbreak of the rebellion. "We have no figures to guide us in judging of the diminution in the numbers and the depreciation in the value of the slaves in Kentucky and Tennessee. But many must have run away, and the value of those who remain must have declined. The Frederick Examiner declares the fate of slavery is scaled in Maryland. It is scarcely probable that the institution would ever regain its former strength in the border States even if the war should cease at once. The same causes which have weakened it there must also weaken it in the more Southern States as the war moves on towards the Gulf. Each succeeding day shows more and more onclusively that it was a suicidal blow which slavery struck when it opened the

GENERAL BURNSIDE IN PRAYER .- The victories of Roznoke and Newbern, together with the other numerous and yet important successes of General Bornside, are now the theme of grateful mention in every patriot home. In a recent sermon, Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, made the following personal allusion: "While he was planning his magnificent expedition, it was my fortune to occupy the same room with him in Washington, and I shall never forget how every morning, we used to kneel down together, and pray for the blessing of God upon his solemn work. That blessing insures his success. The Lord of Hosts is with him, the God of Battles is his refuge."

Toanyish. - A Caird correspondent says that "there is a marked difference in the treatment of rebel and Union wounded officers. Capt. Ponk, of the rebels, was by special direction of Dr. Smus, of the United States army, taken into the ladies' cabin of the City of Memphis, and treated with the greatest attention, being fed upon wines and delicacies, and made the receiver of attention from nurses, while our own officers of equal rank, were compelled to lie on the guards and subalsi.